NASA Dryden Status

Aerospace Control & Guidance Sub-committee

Meeting 103

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LANCETS



- NASA NF-15B #837 last flight flown on Jan 30, 2009
- Last flight phase supported ARMD Supersonics Project
 LANCETS Lift And Nozzle Change Effects on Tail Shock
 Changed lift with canard command bias
 Changed nozzle exit area
 Vectored nozzles up, down, split
- Flight results provide truth data for refining the ability to compute trailing shocks with CFD tools





IRAC F-18 #853 Testbed

- Dedicated Ghz processor for experiment
- Shell & process for Simulink autocode (or c-code)
- Can control commands to:

All aero surfaces (except speed brake)

All pilot inputs

Both engine throttles independently

- Limit checks done by Class A software in RFCS
- Potential for Class A experiment (dual ARTS IV or in quad RFCS) – take to landing?
- Tons of research instrumentation parameters
- Simulated failure of multiple control surfaces





NASA Dryden Flight Research Center Photo Collection http://www.dfrc.nasa.gov/Gallery/Photo/index.html NASA Photo: EC04–0361–16 Date: December 15, 2004 Photo By: Carla Thomas

NASA's flexible-wing F/A-18 maneuvers through a test point during the second phase of the NASA/Air Force Active Aeroelastic Wing flight research program.



Full Scale Flight Experiment Peer Review Selection Process

- Brainstorming within NASA
- Release an RFI for feedback and other ideas from Industry / Academia
- Workshop with Industry / Academia – possibly St. Louis at ACC time
- Final selection by NASA
- Flights in 2011
- Continue process for next experiments



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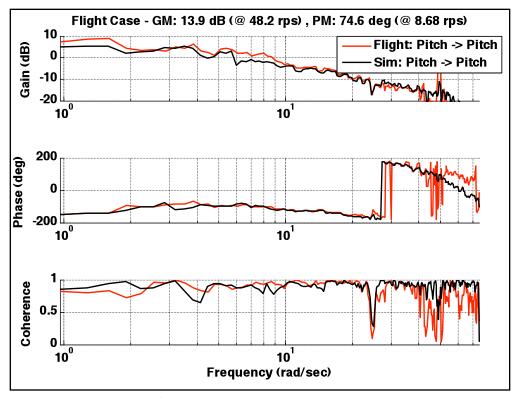
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X-48B Blended Wing Body

- 44 flights completed
- Initial slats extended and slats retracted stall onset has been characterized
- Flight results providing data for aerodynamic model and simulation updates





- Adaptive flight control research started for implementation and flights in 2010
- Peak seeking control to optimize inflight drag reduction
- Low Noise variant to wind tunnel 2009

SOFIA

- Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy
 - 2.5 m diameter German built infrared telescope
 - Open port cavity
 - » ~24°-57° viewable elevation range
 - Platform is Boeing 747 SP
 - » Capable of 6+ hours of observation time
- Closed door envelope clearance complete
 - Structural substantiation emphasis
 - Flight dynamics and handling qualities relatively unaltered by the modification
- Open door flights scheduled summer 2009
 - Envelope clearance with a cavity acoustics focus
 - Basic telescope systems characterization
 - Goal for first limited science missions by the end of 2009
 - Autopilot interface development to support science mission navigation requirements is ongoing







Ikhana Project Update

- Successful completion of 2008 California Fire Mission
 - Positive feedback from fire commanders on benefit of near real time imageries by onboard georectified infrared mapping.
- Successful completion of acoustics research flights
 - Four flights at low altitude over microphone array
 - Acquire data to validate predictive codes, assist in identifying the dominate noise sources and investigate potential community noise reduction technologies
 - Planning to install 4-blade propeller for further research data
- New contracts to host DoD payload development





- Dryden developed Fiber Optic Wing Shape Sensing
 - Data collected on 18 flights; active during fire missions in the NAS
 - 13Gb data collected with on-going analysis
 - Transitioning from research to instrumentation package

Orion CEV Launch Abort Systems Tests

- Dryden is leading the test activities for the Launch abort systems test. Tests will be conducted at White Sands, NM
- Pad Abort 1 (PA-1): Tests the basic functionality of the launch abort system from the pad in its preliminary design configuration.
- Ascent Abort 1 (AA-1): Tests the ability of the launch abort system to function while the spacecraft is traveling through the period of maximum dynamic pressure.
- Ascent Abort 2 (AA-2): Tests the ability of the launch abort system to function as the spacecraft approaches the region of maximum drag.
- Pad Abort 2 (PA-2): Continues to refine the data collected on PA-1 on a more production-like crew module.
- Ascent Abort 3 (AA-3): Tests the ability of the launch abort system to perform in the event it is tumbling due to a loss of control of the launch vehicle.
- Ascent Abort 4 (AA-4 or Ares I-y): Test the ability of the launch abort system to perform a high altitude abort.



Current activities

- Hardware testing and integration of the PA-1 crew module at DFRC
- Preparation for PA-1 FTRR
- AA-1 design



To Fly What Others Imagine ...